



प्रेषक,

प्रमुख सचिव एवं आयुक्त,
बन एवं ग्राम्य विकास शाखा,
उत्तरांचल शासन.

सेवा में,

समस्त मुख्य विकास अधिकारी,
उत्तरांचल.

बन एवं ग्राम्य विकास

देहरादून : दिनांक जुलाई 19, 2001

विषय: उत्तरांचल के सभी जनपदों में बायफ केन्द्रों तथा पैरावेट केन्द्रों (उपकेन्द्रों) का संचालन

महोदय,

उत्तरांचल के सभी जनपदों में बायफ केन्द्रों के संचालन सम्बन्धी शासन के निर्णय के अनुसार बायफ द्वारा निम्नवत दो प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट शासन को प्रस्तुत की गई है।

1. बायफ केन्द्रों के लिये
2. बायफ पैरावेट केन्द्रों के लिये

उक्त दोनों प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट की एक-एक प्रतिलिपि संलग्न कर आपको प्रेषित की जा रही है। इस विषय में मुझे यह कहने का निर्देश हुआ है कि उत्तरांचल में एआई के माध्यम से पशु प्रजनन के लिये ये दोनों प्रोजेक्ट अत्यन्त उपयोगी हैं, अतएव यह सुनिश्चित किया जाय कि प्रत्येक जनपद में वर्ष 2001-02 में कम से कम 10 बायफ केन्द्र तथा 7 से 10 बायफ पैरावेट केन्द्र अवश्य प्रारम्भ हो जाय।

उत्तरांचल राज्य की सुविधा हेतु बायफ द्वारा देहरादून में राज्य समन्वयक, कार्यालय भी बना लिया गया है, जहां से आपको इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यकतानुसार अपेक्षित / विस्तृत जानकारी दी जायेगी तथा राज्य समन्वयक

बायफ, श्री सीताराम पाण्डेय आपसे सम्पर्क भी करते रहेंगे, कृपया अपने जनपद के बायफ की जनपद स्तरीय समन्वय/समीक्षा समिति की बैठक शीघ्र बुलाकर बायफ केन्द्रों तथा पैरावेट केन्द्रों का स्थान चयन तत्काल करवा कर बायफ को सूचित कर दें, जिससे उनके द्वारा स्थलों के सर्वेक्षण तथा केन्द्र/पैरावेट केन्द्र संचालन की अग्रेतर कार्यवाही तत्काल प्रारम्भ की जा सके.

ह०/- (डा. आर.एस. टोलिया)
प्रमुख सचिव एवं आयुक्त

संख्या 1119 (1) / IX-XI / 189—व.ग्रा.वि. / बायफ / 2001 तद दिनांक प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित :

1. राज्य समन्वयक, बायफ, उत्तरांचल, शक्ति विहार, अद्योईवाला—2, सहस्रत्रधारा रोड, देहरादून.
2. अपर मुख्य कार्यक्रम संयोजक, बायफ सर्किल कार्यालय, 128 / 187 बाई—1 ब्लाक, किंदवईनगर, कानपुर.
3. वरिष्ठ उपाध्यक्ष, बायफ, 109 महावीर भवन, सी—2, कटमपुरा काम्प्लेक्स नई दिल्ली – 15
4. निदेशक, पश्चिमालन विभाग उत्तरांचल तथा निदेशक, डेयरी विकास विभाग, उत्तरांचल को इस आशय से कि कृपया बायफ केन्द्रों को खोलने तथा संचालन में पूर्ण सहयोग कराना सुनिश्चित करें.
5. अपर सचिव, ग्राम्य विकास विभाग, उत्तरांचल शासन.

ह०/- (डा.पी.एस. गुसाई)
अपर सचिव

PROJECT PROPOSAL

GAINFUL SELF-EMPLOYMENT THROUGH DAIRY CATTLE PRODUCTION PROGRAMME IN UTTARANCHAL

Submitted to
Dept. of Rural Development
Govt. of Uttaranchal

BAIF DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH FOUNDATION
109, Mahavir Bhawan, C-2, Karampura Complex,
New Delhi.

July 2001

GAINFUL SELF-EMPLOYMENT THROUGH DAIRY CATTLE PRODUCTION PROGRAMME IN UTTARANCHAL

INTRODUCTION :

Uttaranchal, as a newly carved state has its own peculiar constraints with regard to Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. Out of its 13 districts, 11 districts are having hilly terrain and landscape, where agriculture has a meager share of income, tiny, fragmented and scattered land holdings, rain fed agriculture makes agriculture more unviable.

Cattle and buffaloes rearing can be the main source of income in these areas if sufficient impetus were given through planned and improved management to the farmers/breeders.

Traditionally each family according to their need and the availability of fodder rears 2 to 3 animals. These are mostly milch cattle or with a single draught animal, say (Bullock) for ploughing. Villages in far-flung areas of the hilly region are still unaware of the new developments in the field of cross breeding and other animal health practices.

Till the date the schemes launched in the state were always meant for the whole U.P. No wide ranging exclusive plans were envisaged for the whole Uttaranchal state for cattle development especially for the aloof and Backward areas of the hill region, consequently no sign of Animal health/ cross breeding is virtually visible in these areas so far. Only urban pockets and town suburbs were benefited by the cross breeding programme of the state Govt.

Cattle & buffalo rearing is the back bone of hill folk but uneconomic cattle rearing made them more impoverished because the cost of cattle upbringing is more than the cost of milk produced. But the farmers/cattle holders has no option but to follow the league of their ancestors because the ray of new development in Animal health & cross breeding is yet to fall their ways.

2. IMPORTANCE OF CATTLE & BUFFALO IN THE STATE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIGENOUS BREED :

The main constraints behind it is the upgradation of breed and feeding problem. Stall feeding is not possible here because sufficient land is not available to grow fodder, therefore the cattle set free to graze in the adjacent Panchayat and civil forest areas. The traditional rearing of cattle made them shy to improve their breed following the major setbacks :

- (a) No sufficient facility to improve their breed.
- (b) The local cows are having small size and weight that can easily move to the terrain's for grazing.
- (c) The bulls of the local breed having humps are fit to plough their fields, as there are small fields where tractors or other machines cannot be used for tilling.
- (d) No characterized breed of a cattle & buffalo is prevalent in the Uttarakhand.
- (e) No sufficient effort made to popularize breed improvement technology.

If cross breeding is done with jersey or other lightweight cattle, which could survive the hilly atmosphere, it could be fruitful for the programme. Simultaneously among the elite local cattle, if intensive selection be made and preserved it as a source of propagation. This will make the programme more sustainable, result oriented and fulfill the aspiration of the locals. Whereas as the buffaloes are concerned, no specific breed is prevalent in Uttarakhand. Only non-descript breeds except in some pockets upgraded murrah buffaloes are reared. In few pockets of Tarai belt of Uttarakhand a different breed known as Tarai breed of buffalo is reared.

State has cattle and buffalo population of 31.899 lakhs, with buffaloes 10.62 lakhs and cattle 21.279 lakhs.

3. BAIF DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH FOUNDATION

BAIF is a non-profit voluntary organization engaged in various rural development programmes aiming at creation of gainful self-employment opportunities in rural area through promotion of affordable and acceptable technologies to increase productivity of local resources.

BAIF has created necessary infrastructure to implement large livestock production programme, which is presently in operation in eight states of India. In Uttarakhand BAIF is already implementing cattle development programme through 32 cattle development centres in six districts namely Dehradun (9), Nainital (7), Udhamsingh Nagar (4), Champawat (5), Bageshwar (3), Almora (4).

Main features of BAIF programmes are :

- Breeding services are provided through artificial inseminations (AI) at door step of farmer
- Good quality semen is produced from bulls born and brought up in India conditions in a laboratory with ISO 9002 certification.
- After AI, animal is followed up for pregnancy confirmation and calving
- AI is done by a well-trained staff
- Because of door delivery services, BAIF staffs are in regular touch

with family and keep them informed on rearing and management of cattle.

Recognizing importance of the dairy cattle production programme and success of approach of BAIF, Govt. of India has approved this programme under IRDP infrastructure vide G.O. No. 15013/1/84-IRD-III dated 26/4/1985 and renewed under SGSY infrastructure vide G.O. No. I-12011/38/98/IRD Credit dated 17/8/1999. Further Govt. of Uttarakhand was approved this programme under SGSY infrastructure vide Govt. order no. 248/IV-XI/V. Gr.VI/BAIF / 2001 dated 21.03.2001.

4. ESSENTIAL CONDITIONS OF BAIF CENTRE :

As mentioned, the services from the centre are mobile and it requires some of the most critical inputs to be replenished monthly. Therefore, while establishing a BAIF centre, following points may be considered :

- 1) Location of centre should be easily approachable to and from the villages to which services are to be provided from the centre, so that farmers can communicate that their animal is in heat and Centre-in-charge should be able to reach the village to perform AI.
- 2) Staff should be able to get accommodation to live with family.
- 3) Facilities to purchase petrol and banking are available nearby
- 4) Farmers should be interested in dairy activity.
5. There should be minimum 2000 breedable cattle population in the villages to be covered.

However, in Uttarakhand, it is difficult to meet out conditions mentioned above at many interior places therefore, a separate model on the lines of paravet, is being proposed separately, which will be implemented through BAIF, to ensure regular logistic support, input supplies, monitoring and back up technical support. This model will be cost effective and breeding services can be taken to the interiors as local youth is going to provide the services.

5. PROPOSED PROGRAMME :

It is planned to start more than five (5) centres in each district of Uttarakhand depending on availability of place. Preference will be given to places on milk routes. Tentative list of centres in addition to present 32 centres is enclosed herewith as Annexure-1 for the districts of Almora, Bageshwar, Champawat, Nainital, Pithoragarh and Udamsingh Nagar. Names of places in other districts are being finalized.

6. COST OF THE PROJECT :

Main focus of the programme is to promote the programme and make reliable, technically sound and acceptable breeding services available

to farmers at their doorstep. Cost of the project, are divided in two components, **Non operating cost** and **Operating cost** which are explained below.

Non-operating cost : These costs are mainly to procure cryogenic equipments, motor-cycle, furniture, training and recruitment of staff etc. Estimated costs are Rs. 110000/- per centre, it is a one time cost. Details are given in Annexure-2.

Operating Cost : This is basically implementation cost to be incurred every year towards staff salaries, input supplies, motor-cycle running, rents, programme promotion, travelling, management costs etc. Present costs are estimated as Rs. 130000/- per centre per year. Details are given in Annexure-3.

Annexure-I

List of Running BAIF Centres/New Centres/Paravet's Centres to be Started

S. No.	Name of Block	Name of Centres	Name of Paravet Centres
1.	Bhatwari	1. Thalan	-
2	Dunda	2. Fold, 3. Dhauntary 4. Bramhakhal	-
3.	Chainyali Saund	5. Banchanua 7. Srikot	-
4.	Naugaon	7. Bagasu 8. Damata	-
5.	Purola	9. Hudauli	-
6.	Mori	10. Mori	-

Annexure-2

Non-Operating Cost Per Centre

Sl.No.	Particulars	Estimated amount Rs.
1.	Motorcycle	38000
2	Cryogenic containers	47000
3.	Furniture & fixture	7500
4.	Prin. Operating cost	15000
5.	Expense on survey work	2500
	Total	110000

Statement of present budgeted amount, Expenditure & proposed increase

Sl.No.	Head of Accounts	Proposed amount / centre (2001-02) in Rs.
1.	Salaries, wages and benefits	69000
2.	House Rent	5500
3.	Office rent	2900
4.	Vehicle running expenses	10000
5.	Consumables	800
6.	Promotion material expenses	1500
7.	Establishment expenses	6200
8.	Travelling conveyance	4900
9.	LN2 supply and transport	9200
10.	Semen supply	*8000
11.	Administrative overhead	12000
	Total	130000

*To be reimbursed on the basis of actual conceptions @ Rs. 33/- per conception

PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR STARTING PARAVET CENTRES UNDER SGSY INFRASTRUCTURE

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State has cattle and buffalo population of 31.899 lakhs, with buffaloes 10.62 lakhs and cattle 21.279 lakhs.

2. INTRODUCTION :

Uttarakhand is the largest producer of milk in the country and farmers have long tradition of rearing livestock. With the decreasing land holding, dependence of farmers on livestock income is growing day by day. Livestock production farming is labour intensive and has potential to create employment opportunities in manufacturing and trading/ services area. It is also evident that most of the blocks in the state have identified dairy as one of the key activity under SGSY.

Therefore Govt. of Uttarakhand has developed plans to launch planned breed improvement programme to increase/enhance productivity of non-descript cattle and improve other economic traits of dairy animal to benefit the farmers.

Uttarakhand Government is implementing breed improvement programmes through Animal Husbandry department, Dairy Development Department, UCDF, BAIF and paravet programme. But task is enormous and it needs further strengthening of the existing infrastructure and launch new efforts to expand the services in the rural areas.

While reviewing Paravet Scheme government noted that there is high drop out rate of Paravet and the scheme also had limited impact due to reason like lack of monitoring, irregular supplies of critical input like semen, liquid nitrogen, vaccines, dewormer etc and support for promotion of programme and lack of affinity group / organization.

BAIF Development Research Foundation, Pune a public trust is implementing a cattle breed improvement programme in Uttarakhand since 1994 in 6 districts, through village level mobile breeding services made available at the doorstep of farmers and has well planned and time tested logistic and input supply system, technical and administrative monitoring and support programmes and programme promotion of such services in rural areas. BAIF has experience of running the programme in seven states of India and has well-established semen production facilities of international standard.

Govt. of Uttarakhand has plans to expand, planned breed improvement programme in the rural area to increase productivity of cattle and create gainful self employment opportunities through livestock production programme. Govt. sees a great potential in achieving this objective through Paravet Scheme by removing the weaknesses observed in earlier effort. Therefore, this proposal is submitted to expand planned breeding services through paravets with financial support of Department of Rural development, Govt. of Uttarakhand to ensure regular input supplies and monitoring of the programme under SGSY infrastructure.

3. OBJECTS OF THE SCHEME :

1. To enlarge improved, planned and reliable breeding services to increase productivity of N.D. cattle and buffalo in rural areas.
2. Revitalize the existing Paravet's and train, establish new paravets by motivation, training and reorientation/ orientation
3. Create employment opportunities as private service providers
4. To expand breeding services infrastructure in rural areas.

4. SELECTION OF PARAVETS :

1. He will be minimum 12th pass and has aptitude for AH activities.
2. He will be from the same operation area preferably from the BPL family.
3. He will be ready to stay and work in the village.

5. IMPLEMENTATION :

1. BAIF with the help of District Level coordination Committee will short-list and select Paravet's and the place where breeding service infrastructure is to be created as per district plans and potential exist for creating work, for which necessary survey work will be conducted by BAIF.
2. The selection of place and Paravet will be in consultation with District Level Coordination Committee comprising of DRDA and Department of Livestock and Dairy Development officials.
3. The selected Paravet's will be trained and reoriented to AH practices and handling of breeding cases alongwith primary health care like vaccination, deworming and first aid etc., by BAIF. The trained Paravet will be sent to his place of work, where he will be assisted to promote breed improvement programme and other service available from Paravet centre.
4. Paravet will be duly supported by BAIF for his requirement of input and technical advice for breeding services and also support activities.
5. BAIF staff will regularly monitor Paravet's performance, and corrective action will be taken from time to time.
6. Work will be reviewed by District Level Coordination Committee which will be formed as per requirement in the district
7. Programme will be implemented under technical guidelines of Department of Animal Husbandry, Govt. of Uttaranchal.
8. Paravet will charge from the farmers for the services rendered and keep proceeds as his income.

6. PROJECT PERIOD :

Project will be implemented for a period of five year initially and will be reviewed in fifth year and if required it will be extended for further period as deemed necessary by the Coordination Committee.

7. AREA OF OPERATION :

Districts in which BAIF's cattle development centres are in operation, and for which agreements have been signed for starting BAIF centres.

8. FUND FOR THE PROJECT :

The programme is proposed to be funded under SGSY infrastructure fund mainly for following major components :-

Non-recurring cost : These costs are essentially required initially as one time grant to make arrangements for equipments, training etc as detailed in Annexure-1.

Yearly Costs : Cost of inputs like Liquid Nitrogen, semen and stipend of Paravet. Monitoring and input support to BAIF to manage the programme. Incentive to Paravet for his work, the details of these costs are given in Annexure-2 and yearwise summary of both recurring and non-recurring costs are given in Annexure - 3A & 3B

9. REVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME :

The programme will be reviewed once in each quarter by the District Level Coordination Committee to be constituted in consultation with DRDA and Department of Rural Development. The programme will also be reviewed by the State Level Coordination Committee proposed to be constituted under Chairmanship of Secretary, Dept. of Rural Development.

10. EXPECTED OUT PUT :

It is expected that a Paravet will perform minimum 820 Artificial Insemination and 500 castrations in five years. Yearwise output is given in Annexure-4.

Annexure-I

Details of Non-recurring for One Paravet Centre

	Particulars	Amounts for existing centres (Rs.)	Amounts for new centres (Rs.)
♦	Equipment's LN2 containers, castrators, AI guns etc.	50000	50000
♦	Motorcycle Rajdoot, tax, Insurance, Accessories	38000	38000
♦	Revolving Fund for inputs	5000	5000
♦	Training expenses lodging/boarding, travel for Paravets (4 months)	5000	15000
♦	Expenditure on Survey Work	1500	2500
♦	Total	99500	110500

Details of Recurring for One Paravet Centre (Existing)

	YEAR					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Stipend (fixed)	9000	6000	6000	6000	6000	33000
LN2 @ Rs. 18000/lit. 35 lit/centre/month	7562	8316	9147	10062	11068	46155
LN2 transport by head Load Rs. 125/- per month	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	7500
Cost of Semen	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	25000
Monitoring and input support to BAIF including programme promotion	20000	22000	24200	26620	29282	122102
Incentives for castrations @ Rs. 25/- per castration for 100 cstrations in a year	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	12500
Incentives on calf born @ Rs. 50/- per calf for 35,44, 52, 70 and 87 calves in 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th & 5th year respectively i.e. 35% of targeted AI	1750	2200	2600	3500	4350	14400
Total	45312	46516	50947	56182	61700	260657

Expenditure for One Existing Paravet Centre

YEAR					Total
I	II	III	IV	V	
144812	46516	50947	56182	61700	360157

Expenditure for One New Paravet Centre

YEAR					Total
I	II	III	IV	V	
155812	46516	50947	56182	61700	371157

Targets of One Paravet Centre (No. of artificial insemination (A.I.) services performed)

Year	No. of A.I.'s	Castration
Year 1	100	100
Year 2	120	100
Year 3	150	100
Year 4	200	100
Year 5	250	100
Total	820	500